



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1871.

POLITICS—THEN AND NOW.—The Norfolk Journal has a very sensible and correct article in relation to former and present politics. It is well to look at these things occasionally for several reasons, which must be obvious. The Journal says:—"The differences between the old Whig and Democratic parties were within the range of reason, plianability and fair deduction. They affected the policy of the government. It is true, but by no means so seriously, on either side, as to jeopard the rights of the States or the liberties of the people. They gave shape to temporary measures, touching the passing questions of the hour, without striking at the vital elements of our free institutions. They were the disagreements of minds, not hearts; of patriots not fanatical partisans."

Then, both parties contended for the Constitution. Now there is but one national party in the Union that attempts to uphold it. Then the great statesman from Massachusetts vied with South Carolina's philosophic thinker, in earnestly endeavoring to expound the principles of the government, according to the meaning of the men who laid them down as the fundamental law. Now the question between parties is, not what the Constitution permits or prohibits, requires or refuses; but whether the sacred charter itself shall stand or fall.

The old Democratic party of Virginia, if it still lived, would gladly welcome to the control of the country the old Whig doctrines of the days of Henry Clay; and the old Whig party of Virginia, if it maintained its organization now, would rejoice to see the government administered under the auspices of the principles of Pierce.

It is the common danger threatening us all, the desperate crusade directly against the great truths acknowledged and cherished by patriotic people of every party, every State and every section, that is arraying against Radicalism all the Conservative elements of the whole country. And it is this union of the former parties in defense of the Constitution and the Rights of the States that gives us hope, and encouragement to believe, that we shall not be very long in waiting for the triumph of the principles which shall rescue the constitution and save the country.

First, the Message to Congress, and then, the Proclamation; we suppose this will be thought "sufficient" from the Executive! The N. Y. Tribune admits that, practically, the message is an appeal to arms. It is designed to subject the South to military rule. And, now comes on the legislative discussion, which will stir up more of the elements of discord. It is very certain that the Anti-Radicals in Congress will not let any ultra measure be passed into a law, without the most determined parliamentary resistance. Who would have thought when Gen. Grant was talking about "let us have peace"—it was to end in this way!

According to a census of the new House of Representatives, by the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, the body contains 131 lawyers, 24 merchants, 25 farmers and planters, 11 journalists, 5 manufacturers, 3 general business, 6 bankers, 3 physicians, 2 clergymen, 1 teacher, 4 lumbermen and 3 railroad managers. It is a singular fact, according to the same authority, that the House contains seventeen ex-Confederate officers. It also contains five colored men.

The Roanoke Valley urges the formation of Farmers' Clubs in all the counties of Virginia. It says:—"One of the greatest advantages to the farmer is to profit by the experience of himself and others. There are scarcely two farmers living, whose experience is alike, and by comparing notes, examining each other's systems, &c., &c., knowledge may be extended and the science improved." The improvement and prosperity of our Agricultural interests right particularly to be encouraged at this time.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner was finally allowed to formally introduce his St. Domingo resolutions; and he then announced that on Monday next he would call them up and make his long expected speech against annexation. Mr. Sherman gave notice that although he was not opposed to the delivery of Mr. Sumner's speech, he should object to any action on St. Domingo at this session.

An impostor, rather of small stature, who wears spectacles, and is evidently an Englishman, is travelling through Virginia, apparently westward. He calls upon ministers of the Gospel for assistance, chiefly on the ground (so stated) that he is on his way to Kentucky, where his sister is married to a clergyman.

Intelligence comes from Puerto Platte that the Haytian General Luperon is advancing in to Santo Domingo, and has captured two small towns twenty or twenty-five miles from the boundary line. He is moving on Santiago, a place of greater size, thirty miles further in the interior.

Grady was hung in Washington, yesterday, inside the jail yard, where about one hundred persons witnessed the execution. A large crowd assembled outside the walls. He professed to be penitent for the evil life he had led.

Mrs. Dr. Lockwood, of the Woman's Rights school, attempted to "register" in Washington, yesterday, so as to be put on the list of voters, but her application was refused.

Dr. George Mudd, of Charles county, Md., is not dead. He is recovering from the wound he gave himself in a fit of temporary insanity.

From the statistics of foreign trade for the year 1870, recently published by the Bureau in Washington, it appears that the imports for 1870 were \$461,115,087, as against \$438,585,94, showing an excess of \$22,529,093. The total exports, including specie to the amount of \$55,000,000, were about two millions less than the imports. The value of goods in warehouse at the close of 1870 was about \$4,000,000 in excess of the stock at the close of the year previous, so that, remarks the Baltimore Gazette, regarding figures only, without reference to gold premium, the balance of trade for the past year is in favor of this country.

Recorder Wolf, of Washington, has published an address to the Jewish ladies of the United States, to complete, or assist to complete, the Washington monument in that city. "What a glorious thing," he says, "it would be were the Jewish ladies of the U. S. to finish a work that stands now in its hideousness a disgrace to the capital. We owe it to the great and good man as Americans; we owe it more as Jews, for his services gave us religious freedom."

The Washington Chronicle says that a duel was fought on Tuesday last, on the old dueling ground, near Bladensburg, between Capt. Garretson, who has acted as assistant quartermaster since the commencement of the war in different parts of the country, and Capt. Grosvenor, late of the 4th U. S. cavalry. Five shots were fired, and Capt. Grosvenor received a slight flesh wound. The affair then ended.

The anticipation in England that the cheaper labor and land in India would enable the cotton growers there to undersell the American planter, and thus render Great Britain independent of this country for its supply of that important staple, has not yet been fulfilled. On the contrary, says the New York Commercial, it would seem that the Indian grower exists but on the sufferance of ours.

It is said at the dinner given by Lord Campbell in New York, in honor of the marriage of his brother, the Marquis of Lorne, with the Princess Louise, he stated that the Princess Beatrice had not long ago said to the Queen:—"Mother, I am glad that Louise is going to marry a subject, because now I suppose I can marry an American." This we presume, is only a little piece of flum.

The late Thomas Hart Clay, who died at Lexington, Ky., a few days ago, was the second son of Henry Clay, born in 1801. Another son, John, is still living. Thomas H. Clay was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and served as Minister to Nicaragua.

The Government of Spain has been successful in the recent elections for the Cortes, by a majority of two to one in the Chamber of Deputies, while in the Senate the Opposition strength amounts to only nineteen members.

Col. Henry Waring, of Prince George's county, Md., died a few days ago. He suffered persecution, and imprisonment, during the late war, for opinion's sake.

It is thought that the special House committee will report a Ku Klux bill to that body on Monday. Then, at it, "hammer and tongs!"

The President is entering heartily into the Ku Klux legislation of Congress.

Who can say, now, when Congress will adjourn?

DUTY ON COAL.—[From the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette.] A word of explanation is deemed necessary respecting the bill passed by the House and now upon the Senate's table, repealing the duty on "coal." In the first place, the bill in no wise affects anthracite coal. No country in the world produces it except this; and, there being no competition from any quarter, there never has been, of course, any duty levied upon it. The case is different with bituminous coal. The repeal of the duty would, therefore, only benefit certain gas monopolies and large manufacturing establishments, etc., run by steam, and principally located at the East. Every Eastern man in either House, therefore, voted for the "repeal."

The placing of this coal upon the free list would simply operate as a bounty to the same kind of coal produced in Nova Scotia, and the mines there are owned principally by Eastern capitalists—a member of the present House of Representatives, from Massachusetts, being very largely "interested." The tax, amounting to about half a million per annum, under the peculiar circumstances of this isolated piece of "free trade," (advocated so strenuously by inveterate protectionists), would go into the pockets exclusively of the colossal "Nova Scotia Coal Mining Company." For it is not proposed, he it remembered, to reduce the tax upon Bessemer steel (which is now \$25 per ton) (and other articles, of which our railroads are constructed, whereas there is no duty at all upon this article in the British possessions, or north of our Northeastern boundary line. The price of transportation from the Maryland or Virginia mines to the East—for example, to Boston or Lowell—beyond that upon the Nova Scotia mines (including the advantage to the latter in the matter of the price of railroad iron, etc.), must needs give a monopoly to the Nova Scotia Company. Not a cent would be gained by the small consumers, even further south, than the extreme Eastern and Northern States. And when did ever a monopoly, or any similar monopoly anywhere, reduce its charges for gas voluntarily, no matter under what circumstances?

Nevertheless, Maryland and Virginia Senators, and members of Congress (the former unanimously), would cheerfully support a thorough revision of the impost system, upon the principle of a strictly revenue tariff, and consent to a total repeal of the duty on coal (although it produces revenue without detriment to the public at large), if connected with and made part of any proposition looking towards a fair general adjustment of the duties on imports. Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, yesterday proffered this solution of the apparent difficulty, which was, however, rejected by the Protectionists.

France and fashion were near suffering a greater loss than was suspected; for the delightful Worth, prince of man-milliners, was in Paris during the entire siege, and his mental faculties have been well nigh shattered. But fame and fortune once more brighter over this child of art, and orders flow in on him by mail and cable. The gates of Paris were hardly open before the agent of a New York lady interviewed him on her behalf, but this amiable man, as the lady's agent describes him, positively refused to take an order before three weeks, as it would be "against his conscience to take an order until he had invented something new," and the distracted state of his nerves had prevented him inventing anything new.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, March 24.—In consequence of the advanced stage of business and the large number of bills passed, and ordered to be engrossed, yesterday there was no night session of the Senate.

In the House of Delegates, the bill for the reorganization of the Public Guard, again failed for the want of a constitutional majority, the vote being ayes 66, noes 34.

The bill to amend the general election law, with the motion to strike out section 31 of the bill, which requires the voter to have his name taken up on the back of his ballot, was again taken up and the question being put, the motion to strike out was carried by 65 yeas to 22 nays. A motion to amend the 9th section by providing that the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States shall be held on the fourth Thursday of September, 1872, and every second year thereafter, so as to not have the election occur on any State election day, was adopted. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was adopted prevailed by 42 yeas to 39 nays, when the House adjourned.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill providing for the protection of the fisheries on the Potomac, according with the Maryland law on the same subject, was ordered to be engrossed; as was the bill in relation to the pay of jurors.

A number of bills on their second reading were advanced to engrossment.

The bill amending the charter of the Southern Protection Insurance Company of Alexandria, by providing new corporations, was taken up and under a suspension of the rules, passed.

The bill incorporating the town of Strasburg in Shenandoah county was passed.

The bill appropriating the public revenue for the year 1870-71 coming up, was read; amended, and passed. The bill appropriates \$1,296,206.00.

The bill incorporating the Pennsylvania and Patrick Railroad Company was passed.

The Senate joint resolution declaring any one eligible to a seat in the General Assembly who is not disqualified under the provisions of the 14th amendment of the constitution of the U. S. was adopted—ayes 29, noes 1. (Moss, colored, radical.)

A number of bills from the House were reported and the following passed:—Incorporating the Rivanna Navigation Company, amending the charter of Richmond, authorizing the trustees of Strasburg, Shenandoah county, Academy to sell a lot of land, incorporating the Mechanics Association of Lynchburg, amending the law so as to allow sheriffs to appoint deputies after the expiration of their terms of office, with an amendment, amending the code in regard to the discharge of accused persons from imprisonment, if not indicted in a certain time in regard to personal representatives making certain banks in Richmond depositories of the public money, with a proviso requiring that they shall pay 4 per cent. interest on all sums over \$25,000; amending the road law, incorporating the Fauquier Turnpike Company.

The following Senate bills were also passed:—Incorporating the Norfolk and Princess Ann Railroad Company; authorizing the erection of a pier on Hampton bar, amending the school law, incorporating the Rockbridge and Alleghany Railroad Company; authorizing the extension of the Norfolk and Princess Ann canal; to prevent the obstruction of navigation in the Rappahannock river by stake nets, &c.; providing for a State Board of Equalization of the real estate in the State.

Bills were ordered to be engrossed for the relief of Nathaniel Prince of Loudoun county; exempting butchers from the penalties of the act concerning canvassing for matters of substance; and imposing a tax on patent medicines.

Bills were introduced for the reorganization of the State Guard; and to establish the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College.

A joint resolution was also introduced looking to an amendment to the constitution as to the time for electing State Senators and Delegates, changing the time from the present to the second Tuesday in October.

The Senate cleared off its calendar to-day, and could adjourn at once, but the House is so far behind that it will require all the time until the 31st, to get through with the important measures.

In the House of Delegates, bills were placed upon the calendar without reference: to amend the code concerning warrants for small claims; Senate bill to amend the act prescribing the duties and compensation of township officers; in relation to collectors, to amend the acts of 1865 and 67, so as to provide for the payment of the interest upon the Dawson fund; to amend the act to incorporate the Piedmont and Potomac R. R. Co.

A conference was ordered upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the bill for paying the per diem and expenses of the Commissioners for the sale and removal of the penitentiary.

The Senate joint resolution for the purchase of Elder's portrait of Gen. Lee was reported, with an adverse recommendation; Senate bill was reported from the Senate to amend the code in regard to the Court of Appeals, with an adverse recommendation; also House bills for Senate amendments to authorize certain County Courts to rescind orders made by them in regard to fences.

A joint resolution to adjourn on the 25th, was rejected; also, a resolution to dispense with this evening's session.

The bill to provide for funding and paying the public debt came up as the continuing special order. The repealing amendment offered by Mr. Woodson, of Craig, yesterday, received only 13 yeas. The question then being upon the amendment offered by Mr. Z. Turner, which has been already noticed, a motion to suspend the 15 minute rule during the discussion of the bill was rejected by 68 to 37, a two-third vote being required. The rule was then relaxed so as to allow 30 minutes for the opening speech, and 15 for the second, by the same member. During the discussion Mr. Poplar, of Bath, the Radical candidate for U. S. Senator, offered a resolution to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Courts; for a report as to the legal liability of the State for the interest which accrued during the war, upon bonds in the hands of foreign holders. This is another of the forms of indirect repudiation, and was voted for by nearly all the Radicals, including Geo. Seaton. The resolution was carried by 65 to 45, and a motion to reconsider was lost—ayes 29, noes 61.

The hour of three having arrived, the House took recess until 5 o'clock to-night.

Maj. Paul R. Hambrick, connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, for some time, in Alexandria, and Napoleon Mann, from Amelia county, mixed up, in some way, in the Chatham forgery case have been arrested, charged with "unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously swearing falsely touching a certain material matter or thing in the trial of Geo. Chatham for felony," and bailed in the sum of \$750 each for their appearance on the 31st.

From an advance copy of a circular to be issued to-morrow from the State Board of Education, the following is the school population, with the amount appropriated to each from the State School fund, now ready for distribution in the counties named:

Counties.	School Pop.	Amount Ap.
Alexandria.	4,252	\$1,063
Fairfax.	4,254	1,063
London.	6,664	1,661
Prince William.	2,656	659
Rappahannock.	2,748	687
King George.	2,794	697 50
Fauquier.	2,279	569 75
Westmoreland.	(no returns)	

Stafford.	2,372	593
Shenandoah.	5,292	1,300 50
Rockingham.	8,628	2,157
Orange.	3,810	952 50
Culpeper.	3,813	953 25
Clarke.	(no returns.)	
Spotsylvania.		

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the committee of the Judiciary has made a report to the Senate relative to coal troubles. It includes extracts of speeches made at a meeting of the National Association for the promotion of social science in England, in favor of the arbitration system, and closes with this recommendation:—"And now, in view of the immense interests in Pennsylvania and elsewhere depending upon the steady and harmonious working of the anthracite coal trade, the committee are of the opinion that the system which produced such valuable results in England, should be given an immediate trial by its application to the entire anthracite coal region."

There were recently terrible floods in the neighborhood of Lima, and the rising of the Runas river threatened serious injury to the city. Much property was destroyed; the railroad was damaged in several places; a number of persons were drowned, and plantations destroyed. There was much suffering among the poor for want of provisions, and fears were entertained the inundation would increase. Several earthquakes were experienced in Arequipa and Jaena, preceded by an electric storm. Rich gold deposits have been discovered in Cordova, Chili.

Immigration via Bremen amounted to but 46,117 heads during 1870, against 64,302 during the year 1869. Since spring is the most favorable time for immigration, it is plain that the late war accounts for its decrease. The destinations of the immigrants of last year were as follows: New York, 33,448; Baltimore, 7,399; New Orleans, 1,978; Galveston, 712; Quebec, 311; Philadelphia, 64; and Charleston, 25.

Surrogate Hutchins in New York has admitted to probate the will of Mr. Charles Fox, who left one hundred thousand dollars worth of property to the U. S., but besides the devise to the U. S., as concerns real estate, must fall through lack of capacity of the U. S. to hold such real estate.

The rector and vestry of St. Clement's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, are so widely at variance in consequence of the former's doctrines and practices, that an appeal has been made to the bishop of the diocese, who has decided against the High Church rector on all points.

John Celf was buried by the carving of a well he was cleaning, near Leavenworth, Kansas, but was taken out alive five days after, took a drink of whiskey, smoked a pipe and was apparently well, but in a few hours came away and died without a struggle.

Yesterday the New York French relief committee forwarded to the London distributing committee, \$2,000 sterling, making a total of \$15,000, exclusive of \$200, sent direct to Mr. Washburne, United States Minister at Paris.

Allen P. Hargis, a U. S. officer of the Revenue, is in Washington, and reports that he was assaulted recently in Missouri by some disguised men, who beat him with a stirrup-strap, and ordered him to leave the State.

In the impeachment trial of Gov. Butler of Nebraska, Mr. Estabrook closed for the prosecution yesterday. The argument will probably close to-day. The excitement over the trial is high.

The venerable Mr. Peter Cooper was thrown from his carriage in New York yesterday, but fortunately was little injured.

Poe's poem of the "Raven" has been translated into the Hawaiian language.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Winchester News says that the disciples of Isaac Walton have been very active for some days. The Shenandoah is the favorite scene of operations, and some of the anglers have been quite successful. We heard of a black bass caught that weighed nearly eight pounds, and many from one pound up to six. These fish are becoming quite numerous in the Shenandoah and some of its tributaries.

In Norfolk, a few days ago, the upper floor or loft of a wooden structure on Newton's Wharf, used by Messrs. Dobbs and Dushield, as a packing house for fish, vegetables, &c., gave way and caught under it Capt. S. Washington Jones, of the schooner Chieftain of Baltimore, and Mr. Wm. Bullock, an employee in the establishment, both of whom were severely injured.

Salon Johnson, a well known colored man of Richmond, prominent in politics in the years 1857-68, and who for his loyalty to the Conservative cause was compelled to leave the city, has returned from Baltimore—where he has been during the exile. He proposes to give public lectures to "dispense his views."

A Quaker wedding occurred in Richmond on Wednesday at the Friends Meeting House, the parties being Mr. Josiah Woodward Lewis, of Philadelphia and Miss Deborah Ann Crenshaw, daughter of the member of the House of Delegates from Henrico county, John B. Crenshaw.

The Lynchburg News says:—"We regret to learn that our townsman, Mr. John G. Meem, who was stricken with paralysis some weeks ago, but who was thought to be recovering, has become so much worse within the last day or two, that all hope of his long surviving is abandoned by his friends."

Elder's portrait of General Lee, which hangs on the walls of the Senate, is not only a correct likeness of the great Virginian, but as a work of art is a great success. The Senate has already voted in favor of purchasing it from the artist at \$800—a price utterly inadequate as a remuneration.

A few days ago a curiosity in horse flesh passed through Washington, an English draft stallion weighing 1,500 pounds—on the way to Loudoun county, Va., it having been imported by one of the leading Virginia stock raisers.

On Saturday last, Messrs. McGuire, Parker and Moore, commissioners, sold a farm of 129 acres, lying on the Shenandoah river at Berry's Ferry, including the Ferry franchise, to J. T. Lindsay, at \$35 per acre.

Rev. J. Ambler Wood, formerly of Richmond, died yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, at St. Joseph's hospital, in Norfolk, which is under the management of the Sisters of Charity in that place.

The Tenth Legion Banner, an excellent paper, published at Edinburg, Shenandoah county, is to be hereafter named the Shenandoah Democrat.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows will meet in Richmond next month, when the brethren will make an imposing demonstration.

Scarlet fever is ravaging the infantile population in Richmond, and there have been many deaths. In some neighborhoods dozens have died, while scores are laid up.

Will's warehouse, in Norfolk, occupied by T. A. Hardy & Sons, commission merchants, was burned down, with all its contents, yesterday.

A Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence; and

Whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary, for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, I have received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of the citizens of the State of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State, and committing acts to an extent which renders the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property and securing public order therein; and

Whereas, The Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and

Whereas, The laws of the United States require that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes within a limited time;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1871, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

CASE OF JUDGE MAHOOD.—The Richmond correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican says:—"In the House of Delegates, the resolution to remove Judge Alexander Mahood, of the 14th Circuit, for drunkenness, was defeated by 4 yeas to 10 nays. Mr. Wood made a most effective defense of the Judge, and showed that the evidence, while showing that Judge Mahood had been at times under the influence of liquor, did not establish in any particular that he had neglected his duty or performed it ill. On the contrary, the testimony went to show that his decisions, numerous as they were, were uniformly correct, no appeals having been taken from any of them. Mr. Wood said the story told of President Lincoln, that when asked to remove Grant because he drank too much liquor, he said he would like to know what liquor Grant drank so that he could send a barrel of the same brand to every Federal General in the field. So, said Mr. Wood, if the liquor taken by Judge Mahood assists in shaping his decisions, let us not remove him, but rather commend the same principle to the other Judges whose sobriety may be great, but whose law is of a very questionable character."

Mr. Daniel critically dissected the testimony, and held that not a single one of the specifications was sustained by it.

Mr. F. W. Mahood, son of the Judge, stoutly spoke in behalf of his father, although, as he said, some thought that his course was indecorous and improper. Mr. Bell, of Augusta, while urging the support of the report made by the committee took occasion to say that Mr. Mahood had but performed a filial duty which became him, and he was glad to say that this duty had been executed in no improper temper or manner. Everybody here concurs in saying that the verdict of the House was right, especially as no defence nor malfeasance in official duty was proved. Moreover, the popular sentiment revolts at the obvious attempt in the case to make Judge Mahood the scapegoat for a sin in which, as a public judicial officer, he is by no means singular.

Gov. HOLDEN'S CONVICTION.—Some of the Republican Senators voted for conviction, while some of the Democrats voted to acquit. Unless this was prearranged it relieves the conviction from partisanship and gives it something more than a semblance of impartiality. It must be said that while the evidence brought forward by Governor Holden exhibited a deplorable state of affairs in North Carolina, which must have provoked him to arbitrary acts, it is none the less true that the evidence against him developed the most shocking brutality on the part of his subordinates, his responsibility for which is doubtless the cause of his conviction. The sentence of Gov. Holden is severe. He is not only deposed from office, but he is declared forever ineligible to office of emolument and trust. Thus, by a singular version of fortune, the ex-Governor finds himself more absolutely disfranchised than any of the "rebel" leaders whose rehabilitation he so strenuously opposed. It is a noteworthy fact, also, that Gov. Holden is the first chief magistrate of a State in this republic found guilty on articles of impeachment and subjected to the full penalty of the law. To many it may appear that the provocation he received atoned in part for his offenses, but it is a mistaken public policy which punishes evil doing with evil doing, and though the precedent furnished by Gov. Holden's conviction is most regrettable, if it teaches other Governors a lesson of moderation and forbearance, it will be productive of some good to the peace and quiet of the country.—N. Y. Herald.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.—The New York Post says:—"For twenty six years the huge ironclad known as the Stevens Battery has been in the course of construction, but work upon her is now almost entirely suspended owing to lack of funds. During the past six months little progress has been made, the last million of dollars bequeathed by Mr. E. A. Stevens having become nearly exhausted, and the completion of the battery, without the assistance of the Government appears uncertain. Great alterations have been made in the engine-room and other parts of the vessel. Engines of greater power have been substituted for those originally placed in the ship, and her exterior as far as the water line has been raised over with oak. The battery has now assumed the character of a first class ironclad, and is provided with a hull-like bow of iron, strongly backed with oak and teak. General McClellan has resigned his position as Chief Engineer, and Engineer Newton, a nephew of Gen. Newton of the Engineer Corps, is at present superintending the work. Finished or unfinished, it is said, the battery must soon be launched, as a new street to be called River street is shortly to occupy the space now used by her."

John Jarratt, an esteemed citizen of Petersburg, died in Baltimore, a few days ago.

The Sheriff of Culpeper paid into the State treasury yesterday, \$6,000.

CURIOS.—The Richmond correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican says:—"In the Chatham trial, yesterday, Capt. R. S. Sanxay accounted for his possession of certain funds which he bought a piece of property, by stating that at the evacuation of this city in 1865, he was present at the removal of the gold from the banks of the city and from the Confederate Treasury; and that some of the boxes of coin burst by accident. He and others went for it—'he securing about \$500, which he afterwards turned into greenbacks, while others grabbed as much as \$5,000 of the yellow treasure. This is very like a whale, or some sort of fish story. Yet there is a yarn still current here of a solemn funeral procession late one evening, soon after the 3rd of April, 1865, which proceeded to Hollywood Cemetery and there deposited a metallic coffin in one of the vaults, which is pointed out. In course of time the metallic coffin disappeared and shortly after, certain parties were mysteriously 'flush,' investing in real estate, &c. I can show you some of the property that is said to have been bought with the Confederate gold resuscitated from that burial."

The following is the additional resolution submitted by Mr. Sumner, yesterday, in connection with those which he offered on Thursday. That every sentiment of justice is disturbed by the employment of foreign force in the maintenance of a ruler engaged in selling his country, and this moral repugnance is increased when it is known that the attempted sale is in violation of the constitution of the country to be sold; that, therefore, the employment of our navy to maintain Baez in usurped power while attempting to sell his country to the United States, in open violation of the Dominican constitution is morally wrong and any transaction founded upon it must be null and void.

FINANCIAL & COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, March 23.—The market for Wheat is extremely dull, none of the samples exposed being of a higher grade than "good." Prime and choice samples would bring fair prices. Offerings of 1250 bushels red, with sales at 142 1/2, 145 1/2 and 157 for fair to good Corn is quiet and steady, offerings of 1145 bushels mixed and 242 of yellow, with sales of the former at 76, 78 and 80 and of the latter at 76.—Rye is in light receipt with sales at 50. Oats are steady—sales at 36, with offerings of 825 bushels.

ALEXANDRIA FISH MARKET.—The supply continues limited in consequence of diminished receipts and an increased demand. The diminished receipts are owing to the prevailing north-west wind. The quotations this morning were as follows: Shad from 21 to 25 per hundred; Herring from 17 50 to 21 per thousand; Rock from 25 to 30 a bunch, and Perch 25 a bunch, single Rock from 30 to 31 according to size.—The first packed fish of the season were put up by J. E. McGowan, and were sold this morning through the commission house of Shinn & Co.—twenty days earlier than has been put up for many previous seasons.